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7 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
8 **FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

9 ZAMBEZIA FILM (Pty.) Ltd.)
10)
11 Plaintiff,)
12)
13 v.) Case No:13-00312
14)
15 DOES 1-70)
16)
17 Defendants)
18)
19)

20 **AMENDED COMPLAINT**

21 Plaintiff Zambezia Film (Pty.) Ltd. ("RIGHTSHOLDER") brings this action against
22 Does 1 through 70 ("John Doe Defendants") alleging copyright infringement and contributory
23 copyright infringement, and seeking damages and injunctive relief. Zambezia Film (Pty.) Ltd.
24 alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a suit for copyright infringement and contributory copyright infringement
under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, as amended, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (the
"Copyright Act"). This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

2. Venue in this District is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (b) and 28 U.S.C.

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§ 1391 (b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a). Defendant's true identities are unknown at this time, however Plaintiff's has used geolocation technology to determine that, upon information and belief, each Defendant may be found in this State.

3. In addition, this court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because geolocation technology places all Defendants within this State, many of which, upon information and belief reside in this District. All of the Defendants conspired to and did commit acts of copyright infringement and contributory copyright infringement statewide and nationwide, including in this State and in this District. Defendants, therefore, should anticipate being haled into court in this State and in this District.

JOINDER

4. Defendants, whose true identities are unknown at this time, acted in a collective and interdependent manner via the Internet in the unlawful reproduction and distribution of Plaintiffs copyrighted motion picture, "*Adventures in Zambezia*" ("Motion Picture") by means of interactive "peer-to-peer" ("P2P") file transfer technology protocol called BitTorrent.

5. This case involves one "swarm" in which numerous Defendants engaged in mass copyright infringement of Plaintiff's Motion Picture. Each Defendant illegally uploaded and shared Plaintiffs Motion Picture within this swarm.

6. Upon information and belief, each Defendant was a willing and knowing participant in the swarm at issue and engaged in such participation for the purpose of infringing Plaintiffs copyright.

7. By participating in the swarm, each Defendant participated in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences as at least the other defendants in the same swarm. In particular, Plaintiffs investigator has downloaded the Motion Picture

1 from each Defendant identified herein. In addition, by participating in the swarm, each
2 Defendant participated in a collective enterprise constituting "shared, overlapping facts."

3 8. P2P networks, at least in their most common form, are computer systems that
4 enable Internet users to: 1) make files (including motion pictures) stored on each user's computer
5 available for copying by other users or peers; 2) search for files stored on other users' computers;
6 and 3) transfer exact copies of files from one computer to another via the Internet. The particular
7 P2P protocol at issue in this suit is called "BitTorrent."

8 9. For example, user John Doe 1 of Washington initiated his or her infringing conduct
9 by first intentionally logging into the one of many BitTorrent client repositories known for their
10 large index of copyrighted movies, television shows, software and adult videos. John Doe 1 then
11 intentionally obtained a torrent file (the "Swarm Sharing Hash File") "HASH" at issue in this suit,
12 for Plaintiffs Motion Picture from the index and intentionally loaded that torrent file into a
13 computer program designed to read such files.

14 10. With the torrent file intentionally loaded by John Doe 1, his or her BitTorrent
15 program used the BitTorrent protocol to initiate connections with hundreds of other users
16 possessing and "sharing" copies of the digital media described in HASH, namely, Plaintiff's
17 Motion Picture, including with, upon information and belief, other identified John Doe
18 Defendants. The program coordinated the copying of Plaintiff's Motion Picture to John Doe 1's
19 computer from the other users, or peers, sharing the film. As the Motion Picture was copied to
20 John Doe 1's computer piece by piece, these downloaded pieces of Plaintiff's Motion Picture
21 were then immediately available to all other Defendants for those Defendants' uses from John
22 Doe 1's computer.

23 11. Each of the John Does performed the same acts as those described for

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1 John Doe 1, in paragraphs 9 and 10. Each of these Defendants also immediately became an
2 uploader, meaning that each Defendant's downloaded pieces were immediately available to other
3 users seeking to obtain the file, without degradation in sound or picture quality. It is in this way
4 that each Defendant copied and distributed the Motion Picture at the same time. Thus, each
5 participant in the BitTorrent swarm was an uploader (distributor) and a downloader (copier) of
6 the illegally transferred file. Here, upon information and belief many members of the swarm at
7 issue downloaded and uploaded portions of Plaintiff's Motion Picture to each other.

8 12. This interactive data-sharing connection is often referred to as a "swarm" and
9 leads to a rapid viral spreading of a file throughout peer users. As more peers join the swarm,
10 the likelihood of a successful download increases. Because of the nature of a BitTorrent
11 protocol, any user that has downloaded a piece prior to the time a subsequent user downloads
12 the same file is automatically a source for the subsequent peer so long as that prior user is online
13 at the time the subsequent user downloads a file. Thus, after a successful download of a piece,
14 the piece is made available to all other users.

15 13. Thus, a Defendant's distribution of even a single unlawful copy of the Motion
16 Picture can result in the nearly instantaneous worldwide distribution of that single copy to an
17 unlimited number of people. In this case, each Defendant's copyright infringement built upon
18 the prior infringements, in a cascade of infringement.

19 14. Essentially, because of the nature of the swarm uploads and downloads as
20 described above, every John Doe infringer, in concert with its John Doe swarm members, is
21 allowing others to steal (download from the swarm) Plaintiff's copyrighted materials in
22 numerous jurisdictions around the country, including this jurisdiction. This illegal data-sharing
23 swarm is performed because each John Doe acts in an interactive manner with other John Does,

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1 including with, upon information and belief, other identified John Doe defendants, allowing
2 other users to illegally download the unlawfully obtained copyrighted materials at issue in this
3 action. Thus, there is a significant amount of infringement in this District, and a significant
4 transmission of infringing materials to and from this District.

5 15. In addition, because a BitTorrent swarm is a collective enterprise where each
6 downloader is also an uploader, the group of uploaders collaborates to speed the completion
7 of each download of the file.

8 16. Upon information and belief, many John Doe Defendants also acted in concert
9 with other John Doe swarm members and Defendants by participating in "Peer Exchange." Peer
10 Exchange is a communications protocol built into almost every BitTorrent protocol which allows
11 swarm members to share files more quickly and efficiently. Peer Exchange is responsible for
12 helping swarm members find more users that share the same data. Thus, each swarm member is
13 helping all other swarm members participate in illegal file sharing, regardless of geographical
14 boundaries.

15 17. Upon information and belief, many John Doe Defendants also acted in concert
16 with other John Doe swarm members and Defendants by linking together globally through use of
17 a Distributed Hash Table. A Distributed Hash Table is a sort of world-wide telephone book,
18 which uses each file's "info-hash" (a unique identifier for each torrent file) to locate sources for
19 the requested data. Thus, swarm members are able to access a partial list of swarm members
20 rather than being filtered through a central computer called a tracker. By allowing members of
21 the swarm to rely on individual computers for information, this not only reduces the load on the
22 central tracker, but also means that every client that is sharing this data is also helping to hold
23 this worldwide network together.

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1 30. Under the Copyright Act, the Plaintiff is the proprietor of all right, title, and
2 interest in the Copyright, including the right to sue for past infringement.

3 31. Under the Copyright Act, Plaintiff also possesses the exclusive rights to
4 reproduce the copyrighted work and to distribute the copyrighted work to the public.

5 32. Defendants had notice of Plaintiff's copyright rights due to the copyright
6 registered with the U.S. Copyright Office. Also the plaintiff's Motion Picture shown in
7 cinemas around the world and due for theatrical release in the United States on March 28,
8 2013 states that the work is copyrighted.

9
10 **COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT AND BITTORRENT**

11 33. BitTorrent is a peer-to-peer file sharing protocol used for copying and distributing
12 data on the Internet, including files containing digital versions of motion pictures. Rather than
13 downloading a file from a single source, the BitTorrent protocol allows users to join a swarm, or
14 group of users to download and upload from each other. The process works as follows:

15 34. Users intentionally download a small program that they install on their computers
16 — the BitTorrent "client" application. The BitTorrent client is the user's interface during the
17 downloading/uploading process. There are many different BitTorrent clients, all of which are
18 readily available on the Internet for free

19 35. BitTorrent client applications typically lack the ability to search for torrent files.
20 To find torrent files available for download (as made available by other BitTorrent users), users
21 intentionally visit torrent sites using any standard web browser.

22 36. A torrent site is a website that contains an index of torrent files being made
23 available by other users (generally an extensive listing of movies and television programs,

1 among other copyrighted content). The torrent site hosts and distributes small torrent files
2 known as "torrent files." Although torrent files do not contain actual audio/visual media, they
3 instruct a user's computer where to go and how to get the desired file. Torrent files interact
4 with specific trackers, allowing the user to download the desired file.

5 37. The torrent file contains a unique hash identifier which is a unique identifier
6 generated by a mathematical algorithm developed by the National Security Agency. This torrent
7 file is tagged with the file's unique "info-hash," which acts as a "roadmap" to the IP addresses of
8 other users who are sharing the media file identified by the unique info-hash, as well as specifics
9 about the media file.

10 38. A BitTorrent tracker manages the distribution of files, connecting uploaders
11 (those who are distributing content) with downloaders (those who are copying the content). A
12 tracker directs a BitTorrent user's computer to other users who have a particular file, and then
13 facilitates the download process from those users. When a BitTorrent user seeks to download
14 a movie or television file, he or she merely clicks on the appropriate torrent file on a torrent
15 site, and the torrent file instructs the client software how to connect to a tracker that will
16 identify where the file is available and begin downloading it. In addition to a tracker, a user
17 can manage file distribution through a Peer Exchange and/or a Distributed Hash Table.

18 39. Files downloaded in this method are downloaded in hundreds of individual
19 pieces. Each piece that is downloaded is immediately thereafter made available for
20 distribution to other users seeking the same file. The effect of this technology makes every
21 downloader also an uploader of the content. This means that every user who has a copy of the
22 infringing material on a torrent network must necessarily also be a source of download for
23 that material.

1 40. Thus, each IP address identified by the tracker is an uploading user who is
2 currently running a BitTorrent client on his or her computer and who is currently offering the
3 desired motion picture file for download. The downloading user's BitTorrent software then
4 begins downloading the motion picture file without any further effort from the user, by
5 communicating with the BitTorrent client programs running on the uploading users' computers.

6 41. The life cycle of a file shared using BitTorrent begins with just one individual
7 — the initial propagator, sometimes called a "seeder." The initial propagator intentionally elects
8 to share a torrent file with a torrent swarm. The original file, in this is Hash, which provides
9 access to Plaintiff's copyrighted Motion Picture.

10 42. Other members of the swarm connect to the respective seeds to download the
11 files, wherein the download creates an exact digital copy of Plaintiff's copyrighted Motion
12 Picture on the downloaders' computers. For the swarm, as additional infringers request the same
13 file, each additional infringer joins the collective swarm, and each new infringer receives pieces
14 of the file from each other infringer in the swarm who has already downloaded any part of the
15 file. Eventually, once the initial propagator has distributed each piece of the file to at least one
16 other infringer, so that together the pieces downloaded by members of the swarm comprise the
17 whole Motion Picture when reassembled, the initial propagator may leave the swarm, and the
18 remaining infringers can still obtain a full copy of the Motion Picture by exchanging the pieces
19 of the Motion Picture that each one has.

20 43. Files downloaded in this method are received in hundreds or even thousands of
21 individual pieces. Each piece may be contributed from a different member of the swarm.
22 Moreover, each piece that is downloaded is immediately thereafter made available for
23 distribution to other users seeking the same complete file. Thus, the effect of this technology

1 effectively makes every downloader of the content also an uploader. This means that every user
2 who has a copy of the infringing material in a swarm may also be a source for later downloaders
3 of that material.

4 44. This distributed nature of BitTorrent leads to a rapid viral sharing of a file
5 throughout the collective peer users. As more peers join the collective swarm, the frequency of
6 successful downloads also increases. Because of the nature of the BitTorrent protocol, any user
7 that has downloaded a file prior to the time that a subsequent peer downloads the same file is
8 automatically a source for the subsequent peer, so long as that first peer is online at the time the
9 subsequent peer requests the file from the swarm. Because of the nature of the collective swarm,
10 every infringer is — and by necessity all infringers together are — both stealing the Plaintiff's
11 copyrighted material and redistributing it.

12 45. Plaintiff has recorded each Defendant identified herein actually publishing
13 the Motion Picture via BitTorrent, as Plaintiff's investigator has downloaded the Motion
14 Picture from each Defendant identified herein.

15 46. Plaintiff's Motion Picture is easily discernible as a professional work. Plaintiff
16 created the Motion Picture using professional performers, directors, cinematographers, lighting
17 technicians, set designers and editors. Plaintiff created the Motion Picture with professional-
18 grade cameras, lighting, and editing equipment.

19 47. At least plaintiff's Motion Picture was registered with the U.S Copyright
20 Office.

21 48. At various times, Plaintiff discovered and documented its copyrighted Motion
22 Picture being publicly distributed by the Defendants by and through the BitTorrent network.

23 49. Defendants, without authorization, copied and distributed the audiovisual

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1 Motion Picture owned by and registered to Plaintiff in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1)
2 and (3). DEFENDANTS ARE MEMBERS OF A SINGLE BITTORRENT SWARM

3 50. Defendants are peer members who have each participated in one P2P network
4 swarm that was utilized to unlawfully infringe upon Plaintiff's exclusive rights in its
5 copyrighted Motion Picture without permission.

6 51. Each Defendant initiated his or her infringement by searching for and obtaining
7 a torrent file containing information sufficient to locate and download Plaintiffs copyrighted
8 Motion Picture. Thereafter, each Defendant opened the torrent file using a BitTorrent client
9 application that was specifically developed to read such file.

10 52. Each Defendant is a member of a single swarm. Exhibit A.

11 53. Each John Doe Defendant owns or otherwise has control of a different computer
12 collectively connected to the Internet via an IP address that contained — or possibly still
13 contains — a torrent file identifying Plaintiffs copyrighted Motion Picture. Each computer also
14 contained or still contains Plaintiff's copyrighted Motion Picture, which was downloaded using
15 the information encoded in the torrent file.

16 54. All of the Defendants republished and duplicated the Plaintiff's Motion Picture in
17 an effort to deprive the Plaintiff of its exclusive rights in the Motion Picture under the
18 Copyright Act.

19 **COUNT I**
20 **DIRECT COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT**

21 55. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each of the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1
22 through 55 as if fully set forth herein.

23 56. Plaintiff is, and at all relevant times, has been, the copyright owner of the Motion
24 Picture infringed upon by all Defendants.

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1 57. Among the exclusive rights granted to Plaintiff under the Copyright Act are the
2 exclusive rights to reproduce the Motion Picture and to distribute the Motion Picture to the
3 public.

4 58. The Plaintiff alleges that each Defendant, without the permission or consent of the
5 Plaintiff, has used, and continues to use, BitTorrent software to download the Motion Picture, to
6 distribute the Motion Picture to the public, including hundreds of other BitTorrent users, and/or
7 to make the Motion Picture available for distribution to others. In doing so, Defendants have
8 violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution. Defendants' actions
9 constitute infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and exclusive rights under copyright. Exhibit A
10 identifies the Doe Defendants known to Plaintiff as of the date of this Complaint who have,
11 without the permission or consent of Plaintiff, distributed the copyrighted Motion Picture *en*
12 *masse*, through a public website and any one of various public BitTorrent trackers, Peer
13 Exchanges, and/or Distributed Hash Tables.

14 59. Each Defendant's acts of infringement have been willful, intentional, and in disregard
15 of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiff.

16 60. As a result of each Defendant's infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights under
17 copyright, Plaintiff is entitled to either actual or statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504 and to
18 its attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

19 61. The conduct of each Defendant is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by
20 this Court, will continue to cause Plaintiff great and irreparable injury. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502
21 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting each Defendant from further infringing
22 Plaintiff's copyright and ordering that each Defendant destroy all copies of the copyrighted Motion
23 Picture made in violation of Plaintiff's exclusive rights to the copyright.

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COUNT II
CONTRIBUTORY COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

62. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each of the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 62 as if fully set forth herein.

63. Plaintiff is, and at all relevant times, has been, the copyright owner of the Motion Picture infringed upon by all Defendants.

64. Among the exclusive rights granted to Plaintiff under the Copyright Act are the exclusive rights to reproduce the Motion Picture and to distribute the Motion Picture to the public.

65. The Plaintiff alleges that each Defendant, without the permission or consent of the Plaintiff, has participated in a BitTorrent swarm directed at making the Motion Picture available for distribution to himself or herself as well as others, has used, and continues to use, BitTorrent software to download the Motion Picture, to distribute the Motion Picture to the public, including hundreds of other BitTorrent users, and/or to make the Motion Picture available for distribution to others. In doing so, Defendants have violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution.

66. By participating in the BitTorrent swarm with other Defendants, each Defendant induced, caused or materially contributed to the infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and exclusive rights under copyright by other Defendants and other swarm members. Exhibit A identifies the Doe Defendants known to Plaintiff as of the date of this Complaint who have, without the permission or consent of Plaintiff, contributed to the infringement of Plaintiff's copyright by other Defendants and other swarm members.

67. Each Defendant's acts of contributory infringement have been willful, intentional, and in disregard of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiff.

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1 68. As a result of each Defendant's contributory infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive
2 rights under copyright, Plaintiff is entitled to either actual or statutory damages pursuant to 17
3 U.S.C. § 504 and to its attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

4 69. The conduct of each Defendant is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by
5 this Court, will continue to cause Plaintiff great and irreparable injury. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§
6 502 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting each Defendant from further
7 contributing to the infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and ordering that each Defendant destroy
8 all copies of the copyrighted motion picture made in violation of Plaintiff's exclusive rights to the
9 copyright.

10 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for judgment against each Defendant as follows:

11 A. For entry of preliminary and permanent injunctions providing that each Defendant
12 shall be enjoined from directly or indirectly infringing Plaintiff's rights in the
13 copyrighted Motion Picture ("Adventures in Zambezia"), including without
14 limitation by using the Internet to reproduce or copy Plaintiff's Motion Picture, to
15 distribute Plaintiff's Motion Picture, or to make Plaintiff's Motion Picture available
16 for distribution to the public, except pursuant to a lawful license or with the
17 express authority of Plaintiff. Defendant also shall destroy all copies of Plaintiffs
18 Motion Picture that Defendant has downloaded onto any computer hard drive or
19 server without Plaintiff's authorization and shall destroy all copies of those
20 downloaded Motion Picture transferred onto any physical medium or device in
21 each Defendant's possession, custody, or control.

22 B. For actual damages or statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504, at the
23 election of the plaintiff.

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1 C. For Plaintiff's costs.

2 D. For Plaintiff's reasonable attorney's fees.

3 E. For such other and further relief as the Court Deems proper.

4 **JURY DEMAND**

5 Plaintiff demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

6 DATED: March 5, 2013

7 Respectfully submitted,
8 Zambezia Film (Pty.) Ltd.

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